

## THE RELIGIOUS

## INTELLIGENCER

### LATEST FROM EUROPE.

HALIFAX, June 26th, 1860.

The European from Liverpool, 16th inst. arrived here 7 p. m. to day.

A royal conference would take place at Baden the day the Europa sailed.

Napoleon and the Prince of Russia had arrived.

Several German Sovereigns would join the conference.

The annexation of Savoy was finally consummated on the 14th.

Breakfasts quiet at Tuesday's advance. Provisions quiet.

Consolidated 93<sup>4</sup> for account ex dividend. Bullion in Bank of England increased £231,000.

Money market slightly easier and less money in demand.

Weather had been unfavorable for the crops.

The Great Eastern positively announced to sail from Southampton for New York on the 16th.

Nothing important from Sicily. Garibaldi again organizing his resources. No movement for some days.

LATEST.—A Palermo telegram of the 11th says:—The embarkation of the royal troops continued; the town still barricaded. The statement that the Neapolitan squadron had seized two ships conveying volunteers and arms to Sicily still lacks confirmation. The Neapolitan Envoy to Paris returns to Naples without visiting London, under the conviction that his mission would be useless. The Royal conference at Baden was attracting attention. The Prince Regent of Prussia arrived there on the 14th, and Napoleon on the next day. It was reported that the kings of Saxony, Hanover, Bavaria, Wurttemberg, and other German Princes, will join the Conference. There are various speculations as to the cause and effect of the meeting, but nothing authentic.

English Parliamentary proceedings unimportant.

The explanations given in both Houses of the outbreak in New Zealand, are confounding to newspaper accounts.

It was reported that the twelve millions sterling recommended for the fortifications by the defence Commissioners, will be raised by means of annual instalments in 25 years, and that the works will be forthwith commenced.

G. P. R. Jones, the novelist, is dead.

John Foster & Co., private bankers, Boston suspended liabilities in debt.

The annexation of Savoy and Nice was formally consummated on the 14th. The event was celebrated by a Te Deum, grand review, &c., at Paris. M. Thiers was decorated with the Grand Cordon of Legion of Honor on the occasion.

The monthly return of the Bank of France show an increase of cash over nine million francs.

Prince Jerome had released, & used great uneasiness. Bars flat 63.50.

The Sardinian minister had introduced the project to a loan of one hundred and fifty million francs. Marshal Villaret was visiting Victor Emmanuel, our ruler for France.

The Austrian Cabinet had unanimously resolved to re-establish the Ministry of Commerce and Public Works.

**REVOLUTION IN SICILY.**

Notwithstanding the comparative paucity of intelligence touching the great movement of Garibaldi in Sicily, enough is known to fire the whole world of freemen with gratitude, joy, and hope. That Palermo—a city with a population of nearly a quarter of a million—is in the Liberator's hands, is certain. The troops of the tyrant have not only capitulated, but evacuated the city—one portion of them to Naples, and the other to the remaining stronghold of the Island, from which they will soon be dislodged, if they do not, which is probably, pass over to the conqueror. Provision has been made for the establishment of a Provisional Government. Matters of finance are already put in order; a levy is ordered of the entire population, which will raise an army against which, under the beneficence of a gracious Providence, no forces which Naples can produce will be able for a moment to stand.

Whilst Sicily would seem quite able to maintain its own against Naples, it is gratifying to learn, that it is being daily reinforced by volunteers. By this time, or very speedily, the bulk of the brave man who accompanied and fought with Garibaldi against the Austrians last year, will be in Sicily upholding and strengthening their glorious chief in his work of Italian emancipation.

In this marvellous Revolution there is hope for the world. Despotism is weak in proportion as it is cruel. Nations only rise up, and their oppressors flee!—British *Ensign*.

**WITHDRAWAL OF THE REFORM BILL.**

There is but little ground for regret: none at all for anger. The blame lies less with the Government than with the House, and less with the House than with the country. The people have more franchise than they either wish or use. Little more than one-half of the present Electors vote at a General Election! Of Six Millions of men above the age of twenty-one, now without a vote, only a handful, if any, have petitioned for Reform! The total of petitions was only sixteen thousand!

There is more Reform in the House than in the country.—*Ob.*

**CHINA.**

Our readers will learn with deep sorrow that there is no prospect of an amicable adjustment of the quarrel between the Chinese and the English.

"They treat the demands of our Ambassador with scorn. Their language is irritating and insolent in the highest degree. The result, therefore, will be a renewal of hostilities and the effusion of blood.—*Ob.*

**IRISH PAPAL ENLISTMENT.**

The law which does not put a stop to the Papal Enlistments now going on in Ireland must certainly be very defective, or its administrators are very lax in its application. The Irish papers seem with accounts of its progress. Even constabulary, under pretence of proceeding to Australia, have been furnished with means to transport themselves to Rome. From Cork, the headquarters of the Pope's recruiting staff, we have the announcement that large numbers of men are daily departing for Bristol en route to Italy. Meanwhile, letters are published in the Ultramontane journals from those who have already proceeded thither. One says:—

"Monsignor Talbot presented us to his Holiness on Thursday. We kissed his f.<sup>o</sup> and received his blessing. He presented us with a medal, with his likeness on one side; on the other is the following inscription:—

The Roman Citizens dedicate this Medal to

The Irishmen.

Who came to Rome for the purpose of defending

The Rights of the Roman Pontiff, the Common Father of All.

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Plus IX.

We three are the first of the Irish Brigade, or Poppo's Own, as our regiment is to be called, that had the honour of being presented to his Holiness. The sign upon our hats is to be the Papal arms with the harp of Erin underneath.

The uniform is to be green. We are to be a national regiment, and commanded by Irish officers only, of whom several in Ireland have volunteered to join us."

This is certainly a very fine prospect. The Minister of War at Rome expected 1,000 Irishmen in two vessels in three days!

We shall ask, is this movement to be frustrated, or is it perfectly lawful? If the latter, we cannot better conclude than in the words of the *Fermanagh Reporter*, an intelligent Protestant journal:—"The volunteer homicides will, in a short time, the language and the manners of which they understand, no, more with the hatred and

curse of the people they come to oppress, and the contempt and neglect of the masters they come to serve. They will be used and cheated and despised. As to the right of Irishmen to enlist for service in Italy, it is just the same as that of British subjects to engage in the wars of Spain, Portugal, Greece, or South America. But they have at their own risk made a very unsafe choice. They have chosen to die far from home and kin, with the maledictions of the oppressed people around them instead of the heart-wail of home.

They have chosen the degraded position of mercenary cut-throats, which in no degree differs from that of hired assassins. They have taken the service of masters who know not to be grateful. They have exiled themselves for ever from Ireland—exiled themselves for ever from honour. They have chosen to die in a quarrel not their own, and to die for political principles which they always protested against. They have chosen to be forgotten as individuals, and, as a body, to fill one of the most miserable pages in the history of human infamy." This witness is true, and his weighty words ought to sink deeply into the hearts of Irishmen.—*British Ensign*.

**VISIT OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.**

A Public meeting was called by his Worship the Mayor at the Court House on Tuesday, the object of which was to make arrangements for the Royal Visitor. The attendance and the interest in the proceedings were indifferent. A despatch from the Provincial Secretary to his Worship was read, stating that his Royal Highness will land at St. John from Windsor on Friday morning the 31st of August, and will leave for Fredericton on Saturday morning. He will remain in Fredericton Sunday and Monday, leaving again on Tuesday morning for Windsor and Picton, passing through St. John without making any stay. There are various speculations as to the cause and effect of the meeting, but nothing authentic.

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